

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the soil,
He will stand—die a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.
J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTEPELIER, VT.
TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

The DAILY FREEMAN, containing the full telegraphic report to the associated press in Boston, morning and evening, and a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, will be furnished during the Session to mail subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 for three months. For \$1.20 the DAILY will be sent three months, postage free. Two cents for single copies in wrapper, to be had at all times at the office. Members ordering papers to be sent regularly for the Session and wishing to pay the postage here will be supplied at the rate of two cents per number. The paper will be delivered to members and others at their rooms, at the rate of \$1.25 for three months.

The WEEKLY FREEMAN will be furnished to mail subscribers during the Session for twenty-five cents.

The News and the Prospects.

Notwithstanding the late rebuff on the Potomac, which, owing to the blunder and culpable negligence of somebody, in ordering over the river what should have been known to be a force inadequate to the emergency, and then failing to provide the means of re-crossing in case of retreat, resulted in the death of the gallant Baker, and a disastrous loss to several of our best regiments—notwithstanding this sad and provoking disaster, the general news which reaches us from our variously located armies, is certainly now of a very encouraging complexion; and the prospects therein developed are well calculated to inspire our confidence in a sure, if not speedy triumph over the powers of darkness and democracy which rule the Southern States.

Aside from Gen. Fremont's brilliant achievement, which, under the prestige it will give to his march, will doubtless prove but the forerunner of more important victories, the condition of our cause in Missouri is full of promise, and that of the rebels there correspondingly gloomy. In Kentucky a formidable force of Western and native troops are gathered, and are still gathering, in full confidence of an early triumph; and the arrogant rebel force there already beginning to quail before such palpable evidences of the coming storm. In Western Virginia, all is going on well, and more than well; since our last dispatches announce another victory achieved over the rebels, at Romney, by a column of that brave army under Gen. Kelly. In Eastern Virginia, through their whole lines in the rear of the Potomac, the rebel army is evidently in a troubled commotion, caused by their lively apprehensions of attack and defeat from the disciplined, and now probably outnumbering forces of the cautious but sure-striking McClellan. And lastly an immense federal armament of troops and ships of war has sailed for the South to bring home to the rebels on the coast, the effects of their treason, by giving them only the option of the surrender or destruction of their ports and coastwise fortifications.

Thus, in view of all this, it seems to be impossible but that something must now very soon be accomplished, which will turn the scale in our favor, and speedily seal the doom of this fugacious rebellion. Yes, the skies are at last perceptibly brightening.

NO THREE WEEKS' SESSION THIS YEAR.—When the Legislature first convened, many of the members said there must be, and would be, only a three or four weeks' session this year. It is now nearly three weeks since the session commenced, and yet, besides the ordinary, and considerable extraordinary legislation growing out of the war, to be accomplished, there is the long military bill which must be discussed, digested and passed, and the equally long insolvency bill which is being pressed forward, and which may consume days if not weeks in the discussion. No, the end of the session is yet in very remote perspective, and probably the last wild goose will have flown long before it closes.

RAIL RIDING.—Asa T. Pratt, of Braintree, Mass., who recently distinguished himself in a convention in that town, by strongly treasonable remarks, was yesterday helped by his towns-men to a ride on a rail, which did not exactly belong to a railroad. If we are not more squeamish and tender of home traitors than our Revolutionary fathers, others of the like kidney may, perchance, be similarly honored.

LOYALISTS AND TRAITORS IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Patriot, in the course of some unfavorable comments upon Russell's Maryland letter to the London Times, sets forth the position of the loyalists and secessionists of that State as follows:

"The last election, held throughout the State three months before the date of that letter, revealed the fact that but three or four counties out of the twenty-one were for 'peace' candidates, and but three for an avowed secessionist. No disunionist was elected, and but one Union man, of the secession species, who, to-morrow could not get the same vote by double the majority which elected him."

Sixteen, if not eighteen, Counties of the State are overwhelmingly loyal. Three or four at the outside may be put down for "peace" men, while two may be considered close and doubtful. And it is utterly untrue that in the Counties the majority of the "better classes" of the "men of property"—of "gentlemen"—are on the secession or peace side. That is true of some. It is not true of any of the upper tier of Counties. It is not true of Montgomery, or of Howard, or of Anne Arundel, or of Kent, or of Caroline, or of Dorchester. It is not true that a majority of the wealth in Baltimore city is on that side. It is doubtless the fact that of a certain class, living in certain localities, a very large majority are on that side. It may be true, we think it is, that the women are the chief promoters and instigators of secession, and that a large number of the males of that species are persuaded and urged on by the females; but to infer thence or to state that therefrom there are none in those classes in favor of the Union, is as creditable to the discernment of the Times man as it is to his observation and knowledge of affairs here to say that "Maryland gentlemen are generally Catholics." This last assertion also marks the place where Dr. Russell found such a pearl of information."

On entering upon the command of the forces on the Potomac, Gen. McClellan is reported to have said, "This is to be a war of artillery." And it is for this says the Albany Argus, that he is waiting at Washington. He requires 100 batteries of six cannon each for his army before he puts it in movement. He has about 400 of these guns now, and the supply as well as that of the mules and horses goes on rapidly. An army of 200,000 men with 600 field pieces, disciplined and cautious, knowing the ground and understanding the adversary, is altogether a different affair from that which was shattered and routed at Manassas. It seems as though it must be irresistible.

Letter from Garibaldi.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following has been received by the American Consul at Antwerp:

CARERA, Sept. 10.—My Dear Sir—I saw Mr. Sanford and regret to be obliged to announce that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present.

I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly; but it was very unfortunately continued in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, to hasten to the defense of a people who are so dear to me.

Yours, G. GARIBOLDI.
To M. QUIGLEY, U. S. Consul, Antwerp.

The Sixth Regiment.

This regiment left our State on Saturday last. The Freeman speaks appropriately of the painful partings at Montpelier depot.—The parting at Windsor was painful, but soon past. Some who had loved ones in the regiment came in from adjoining towns, and had been in waiting here for two days to take the last look, and speak the last kind wishes before the soldiers should leave the State. Long before the train was due a large gathering was at the depot. Many had furnished themselves with refreshments, expecting the opportunity of giving a morsel that might be acceptable, with their parting benedictions, but the train when it made its appearance, gave no indication of stopping, but rushed by with its precious freight, without waiting for compliments, amid the cheers of the throng, and quickly disappeared, leaving many sorrowful and disappointed looks among those left behind.

There are many ties that bind us to those who are thus leaving, to mingle in the active conflicts of this great national struggle. But soldiers never went to fight in a better cause, and our sympathies and prayers go with them. They will be remembered, not only by the present generation, but a grateful posterity, will bless the memory of those who thus peril their lives to vindicate our honor, and maintain our national existence.—Messenger 24th.

Much complaint is made at Washington because the troops put forward at Leesburg were not furnished with rifles or sharpshooters, while the rebels possessed both. A regiment of sharpshooters were idle at the capital while our troops were being shot down for want of long range guns and marksmen. It now appears that many of our troops who swam across the Potomac after the repulse, found refuge in the dwellings of loyal men on the Maryland shore, and are now rapidly returning to the camp.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER, besides the continued tales and poet effusions, presents the following inviting table of contents: "George Sand, the Female French Authoress, with a male name—Hair Chins—Alexes de Torqueville—Health in the Camp—A Story of to-day, concerning people who have carried weight in life—Why has the North felt aggrieved with England?—The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe; and the Washers of the Shroud." It is an able and interesting number.

The Hon. Stephen Thomas is talked of, we understand, for the chief command of the Vermont Regiment to be raised for Gen. Butler's Brigade. He would make a lion of a Colonel.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

Annual Session—1861.

Monday, Oct. 28.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—The President and President pro tem being absent, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary and Mr. Willard was elected Vice President pro tem, and received the oath of office from the Secretary.

Senate bill 1, the insolvency act, so-called, was read a third time and committed to Mr. Edmunds to amend.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, in response to a resolution of the Senate, giving the population of the Counties of the State as follows:

Addison County	23,992.	Bennington County	19,445.
Chittenden	21,714.	Chittenden	28,778.
Franklin	5,789.	Franklin	27,254.
Grand Isle	4,470.	Lamoille	12,257.
Orange	25,310.	Orleans	18,991.
Rutland	45,966.	Washington	27,612.
Windsor	27,063.	Windsor	27,238.

Bill introduced and referred.—By Mr. Wheeler, to annex part of Elmore to Morrystown; to General Committee.

Resolutions offered.—By Mr. Harris, instructing the Secretary to procure to be printed for the use of the Senate 350 copies of the census abstract furnished by the Secretary of State; adopted.

By Mr. Edmunds, requesting the Governor to inform the Senate whether any call had been made upon this State for volunteers since the extra session of Congress in July last; adopted.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Report of Committee on Corporation.—Mr. Hinman reported favorably to H. bill 103 incorporating the Farnham State Company with amendment; ordered amended and engrossed.

By Mr. Hinman favorably to the bill relating to the duties of Water Commissioners in the village of Rutland; ordered to 3d reading.

Report of Committee on Banks.—Mr. Pingree reported favorably to H. bill 16, extending the charter of White River Bank; or ordered engrossed.

E. Howe, for Committee on Roads, reported that House bill 75 in relation to highways, should not pass; engrossment refused. Com. to make up the grand list reported adversely to bill in relation to protecting property from destruction by dogs; ordered to lie. Com. on Military Affairs reported adversely to the Senate's proposed amendment of House bill 13, prohibiting certain enlistments in this State.

On the question of amendment the House did not concur with the Senate.

Upon the suggestion of other members Mr. Pingree moved a reconsideration of the vote. Debate ensued upon the merits of the proposed amendment. The original bill prohibits enlisting men for companies organizing in other States; the amendment, "recruiting enlisting or employing, without due authority."

Mr. Baker of Enosburgh, preferred the original form of the bill and thought it included all that was material in the proposed amendment. Messrs. Noyes, Nichols, and Adams of Grand Isle, spoke at length in favor of the amendment and reconsideration of the vote.

The House agreed to the motion to reconsider. Mr. Dana of St. Johnsbury, moved to amend the proposed amendment by including attempts to recruit, &c., and that it be referred to a member so to amend; so ordered.

Bills Passed.—House Bill 79, laying a tax on the County of Chittenden, Senate Bill 29 extending the charter of the bank of Newbury; passed in concurrence. Senate Bill 35 extending the charter of the Woodstock bank; passed in concurrence. Senate Bill 10 extending the charter of the bank of Black River; passed in concurrence.

Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee called up House Bill 57, an act to authorize the raising of a regiment to be attached to Major General Banj. F. Butler's Division.

The question was, shall the bill pass? Mr. Thomas said: I can hardly think that after the decision of the House on Saturday, it will be necessary to make any remarks in reference to the passage of this bill. It strikes me that the decision of the House in reference to the cavalry regiment, commanded by Col. Pratt, decides the principle of this bill. It seems that the general government should defray in the outset the expense, rather than leave that expense to be borne by the State.

But as there has been some attempts outside of this House to defeat the passage of this bill, and as I conceive in a very dishonorable way, I ask pardon of the House for alluding to some of these attempts. I hold in my hand a Burlington Daily Times, of the 22d inst., in which either the editor of the paper, or somebody outside of the paper makes use of the editor, for the purpose of bringing into disrepute a Major General, who is in active service against the rebels of the South. In that article, in alluding to the bill that I had the honor to introduce, the writer says:

"On Friday afternoon, Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, who is a devoted admirer of Gen. Butler's legal, political and military ability, introduced a bill in the House, authorizing the raising of a regiment in this State to be attached to Gen. Butler's proposed New England brigade, and allowing those enlisting in it a bounty of \$7 per month from the State. So this is what 'Ben Butler' went to Montpelier for. Will his mission be successful? We trust not."

Now in relation to my being an admirer of the political and military ability of General Butler, I have to say, that whoever penned that article, knew that I had been a political opponent of Gen. Butler,—as much so as the author of that article ever was. Again, Sir: I believe that whoever was the author of that article, equally well knew also, that I endeavor to forget past political differences, and stand by the side of that man who stands for the Constitution and the Union. I trust I am not so small that when my country or my country's flag is in danger, I will cast off that man who in the past has disagreed with me, in relation to the technicalities merely of political matters. Sir: I would not have alluded to the article, were it not for another consideration, and that is this: the individual has undertaken to assert in that article, that General Butler is destitute of military ability; thereby bringing him into disrepute, and encouraging the enemies of our country to come up the more readily and face him at the cannon's mouth.

I believe that if a certain District Judge were holding a district court in this State, he would esteem it his duty to do, what he did in the State of New York, indict the paper or cause it to be indicted. I believe if he were holding a court in this State, and the grand jury were in session, he would say to them, that the article was affording aid to the enemies of our country. But unfortunately the court is not in session, and hence we cannot have the benefit of what perhaps we otherwise might. Perhaps enough in relation to the article.—But I will say one word farther; it is self-evident to me that it is not in relation to the welfare of the country, or the military service, that this was written. It was, in my humble opinion for the purpose of punishing a man for the political opinions he held in times past, when the two sections of our country were at peace. Sir: I am for branding such an attempt; it comes in my opinion very little short of secession.

Again it is suggested that we have other able Generals in the field, and that the troops should be placed under their command.

In the Boston Journal of the 26th inst., I find the following: Mr. T. here read an order from the War Department, dated Sept. 10, authorizing Gen. Butler to raise and equip a volunteer force in New England, and ordering the various Departments to honor his drafts for expenses &c.

Signed by Abraham Lincoln; yes, but it is found here in Burlington, that they are giving power to a man that is incompetent to command. Is that the way that political enemies are to be punished? If it is, let it be known now! Because on Saturday we decided that we would raise a regiment on the same plan that this bill provides that this regiment shall be raised,—equipped, and supported by the U. S., thereby saving the many expenses that would otherwise be met by us. And shall we give approval to this article, and say to our enemies of the South, that really the United States government have put into the service a man whom we do not trust?

I am not willing to put a man who was among the first to act for his country, who first made a road through Baltimore after the blockading of the 19th of April, in such a position. Sir: if it had not been for him, I believe that our Capital would have been in the hands of our enemies. And are we to say that he is not competent? No sir: I am unwilling for a moment to believe that there is any such opinion existing in this House, or in any branch of the General Government.

I have no political enemies to punish; as I have before said. I am willing to stand by the State, and with and for the man, who stands by the Constitution and the Union, no matter what he may have been in the past politically. And when the Union, when the government is fully restored, I will as readily as any other individual, attempt to assert what I believe is best, as to the political technicalities for carrying forward our Government. And until the flag shall float over every part of our land, I have no political words to say except those that I believe are my country's good require.

I ask pardon for detaining the House so long. The bill passed unanimously. Senate Bill, an act in addition to Chap. 18 of the C. S., for the support and removal of paupers and the relief of insane poor, was taken up and referred to Judiciary Com.

The Gen. Com. reported that the petition praying that E. B. Smith be restored to the legal rights of a citizen should not in their opinion be granted; and such was the pleasure of the House.

On the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain, as the Senate had insisted upon their amendment, the question came, would the House insist upon their disagreement? The House did so insist; and upon the motion of Mr. Wells of Wardsboro, requested of the Senate, that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Adjusted.

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SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock.

Resolutions offered.—By Mr. Powers, to appoint a committee to fix upon the earliest practicable day for the final adjournment of the General Assembly; adopted.

Bills Introduced and Referred.—By Mr. Edmunds, extending the charter of the Bank of Burlington; to Com. on Banks. By Mr. Robbins, providing for the collection of taxes in certain cases; to Com. on Printing.

Senate bill 1, the insolvency act, was returned by Mr. Edmunds, who reported that he had amended it as directed by the Senate. Mr. Woodbridge gave some reasons which induced him to favor this bill, which uproots our custom of half a century. He said its equitable and just provisions had commended itself to the intelligent people of Massachusetts, and met with universal approval in its application here. He thought that the great cruelty of the old law, a relic of barbarism almost, was an ample reason for the passage of this bill and declared that if it had not been for this oppressive system whereby the cruel creditor can plunge the debtor into a life of misery and hopeless bankruptcy, the State would have been much further advanced in the arts which tend to enrich a community. He considered that though the paramount industry of Vermont was and would be agriculture, that there were advantages extended to us by a beautiful nature, our ample waterfalls and quarries and numberless facilities for manufacturing, which only need protection by judicious enactments. If the old law was to be endured in ordinary times, it would not protect manufacturing interests in those periods of commercial distress which occasionally sweep over our country, and no permanent and flourishing establishments, such as adorn and occupy every natural advantage in other State could exist in our commonwealth.

He did not think, with a Senator who had previously spoken, that we yet occupied the "crowns of the ages" but we might approach it; we cannot yet leave "strive" for the centuries hereafter to note our progress, but he thought it the duty of wise legislators to provide that we might attain the summit and march down the declivity to join the extreme enlightenment of our time. He thought the bill could not fail, even in its present aspect to be favorably received by the people of the State; it was not the policy of the avaricious, grasping creditor, but a liberal feeling which ought to pervade all our breasts which prompts us to pass this generous enactment.

He considered that not only in this direction, but in others, the intelligent people of Vermont were sadly behind in many things which the liberality of the legislators of other commonwealths had provided for the good of their constituents. He hailed this as a joyous enactment.

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omen, and hoped and believed it would speedily become the law.

Mr. Powers did not like the present method of collection and theoretically was in favor of something of this kind, but he was afraid of the great labor which the accomplished Senator had bestowed on the bill, its own friends had found little imperfections which they had remedied as far as possible, and he feared that it was not yet perfect, he was in favor of the amendment which he had formerly suggested to defer its activity till 1863. In this time he thought the people of the State would find out what they wanted, it would be passed in every business circle and lawyers' office, and its imperfections, if there were any, would be exposed. He then proceeded to read various provisions which did not quite meet his approval, such as the increased duties on various officers and specified certain cases where in his opinion, the bill would not work, if it did its effect would be unjust. He specially urged that the bill should only include contracts made under its provisions, and that no discharge should be granted to an insolvent who from a certain time before going into insolvency has "invested" in intoxicating liquors for purposes other than those provided for by law.

Mr. Edmunds unfolded *seriatim* his responses to the various objections urged by Mr. Powers, promising that its imperfections should be a great hindrance to its passage, if we exert ourselves to remedy them so far as we can; he had confidence that the united wisdom and common sense of this Legislature would evolve a bill that should be beneficial, if it was not perfect.

After the conclusion of Mr. Edmunds' remarks, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Robbins, adjourned.

House.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howard.

Journal of yesterday read and approved. A communication was received from the Auditor of Accounts, conveying to the House in accordance with a resolution, the amount paid to County Commissioners in the several counties as follows: Addison, \$72.72; Bennington, \$50.50; Chittenden, \$35.00; Caledonia, \$102.00; Essex, \$75.72; Franklin, \$64.36; Grand Isle, \$8.64; Lamoille, \$114.52; Orange, (no order); Rutland, \$62.90; Washington, \$70.71; Windsor, \$42.00; Windsor, \$55.37.

The House ordered the report to lie upon the table. Mr. Godding of Burke, moved the printing, which was ordered to lie.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Dawson of Royalton, an act relating to banks, limiting the lawful per centage of debts, in relation to capital paid in; to Com. on Banks.

By Mr. Pingry of Wardsboro, an act extending for the general index to pamphlet laws, to Com. on Judiciary.

By Mr. Johnson of Newark, an act in relation to suits at law affecting real estate; providing that jurors may visit at the request of either party the real estate, &c.; to Com. on Judiciary. By Mr. Rowell, of Randolph, an act to reduce the capital stock of the Northfield bank; to Com. on Banks. By Mr. Hodges of Clarendon, an act to pay the town of Clarendon; to Com. on Claims. By Mr. Noyes of Burlington, an act extending the charter of the bank of Burlington; to Com. on Banks. By Mr. Fletcher of Cavendish, a bill in alteration of chap. 18 of C. S., relating to the support and removal of paupers; to Judiciary Com. By Mr. Tolman of Greensboro, an act requiring Superintendents of Schools, to make oath to the correctness and justice of their accounts; to Com. on Education. By Mr. Norris of Hancock, an act changing the name of Luke H. Piper.

Mr. Balch, of Ludlow, objected to the introduction of this bill. He stated that in an act passed in 1853 ample provision is made for changing names without applying to Legislature. He thought it should not be required of such a body as Legislature, to spend so much time in passing special acts of this nature, when a general provision had already been made.

Mr. Hubbel of Fairfax, thought there was much force in the objection of the gentleman from Ludlow, in relation to bills of this nature, and moved that this bill should be referred to the Judiciary Com., with instructions to consider what course of action shall be adopted with reference to such bills, and report to this house, motion agreed to.

Mr. Thomas moved that the Com. of conference, on joint resolution relating to Roman Catholic Chaplain, consist of three members, one of the part of the House; agreed to.

The chair named as conference Com., Messrs. Wells, Smith of St. Albans, and Thomas. House bill 94, relating to the attendance of children at school, came up as special order. Mr. Hyde of Isle La Motte, moved that it be laid upon the table, and again made special order. The House refused to table it, and also refused engrossment and third reading.

House bill 4, relating to railroad commissioners, coming up as special order, was again laid upon the table.

Bill passed.—House bill relating to the duty of water commissioners in the village of Rutland.

House bill 16, extending the charter of the White River Bank, came up in order, and the question was, shall the bill pass? Debate ensued upon the merits of the bill and of the banking law. It was objected to the bill that extending the charter four years was legislating too far into the future, in times like the present. The banking system of Vermont was referred to as inferior to that of other States.

Mr. Cushman of Rochester thought the State of Vermont was not prepared to incur debts for State stocks, for banking operations hereafter. He referred to banking in the West, showing that State stocks had been the cause of disaster. He very much preferred the Vermont system of banking, in which every man may take part who wishes, and not a few wealthy men alone. The safety of the Vermont system was also referred to as giving it a very decided preference.

In relation to the bill he said: "If the House proposes to change the system that is one thing; if they do not, I cannot see why this bank should not have the same treatment as others."

Mr. Seymour spoke of the Vermont banking system as eminently safe, and said that bank directors were made responsible in a way that few men ever were to any government.

Other members spoke in favor of the Vermont system of banking, and in favor of the bill under consideration.

The Bill passed with no dissenting voice.

House Bill Passed.—Incorporating the Farnham State Company.

The joint resolution fixing the time of final